

ABSTRACT

One method includes porous low k pore sealing that uses a combination of materials that bond and expand, thereby covering any pore or irregularities in the surface of an insulator adjacent to a conductor. The materials form a substantially impermeable barrier between the conductor and insulator that prevents leakage of the conductor into the insulator. Another method encapsulates the conductor on all exposed surfaces with an impermeable barrier before placement of an insulator, thereby preventing both anode extrusion and diffusion via pores in the insulator.